TEMNIKOVA, T.I.; KARAVAN, V.S.; SEMENOVA, S.N.; ATAVIN, A.S.; MIRSKOVA, A.N.; CHIPANINA, N.N.; PRELOVSKAYA, R.A.; AKIMOVA, G.S.; CHISTOKLETOV, V.N.; PETROV, A.A.; MINGALEVA, K.S.; GOLODOVA, K.G.

Letters to the editors. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.11:2076-2078 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Temnikova, Karavan, Semenova). 2. Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR (for Atavin, Mirskova, Chipanina, Prelovskaya). 3. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta (for Akimova, Chistokletov, Petrov).

KHARITONOV, G.N.; PRELOVSKIY, V.G.

Spring tie pieces for compressing lumber piles during drying.
Der. prom. 12 no.5:23-24 My '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanicheskoy obrabotki drevesiny.
(Lumber--Drying)

PREL'SHTEYN, Ye.A., red.; GOLUBOV, B.N., red. izd-va; TIKHANOV, A.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Standard plans for modernization of model 1336 turret lathe] Tipovoi proekt modernizatsii tokarno-revol'vernogo stanka modeli 1336. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1958. 210 p. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Kiyevskiy zavod stankov-avtomatov. 2. Otdel modernizatsii i remonta stankov eskperimental'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta metallorezhushchikh stankov. (for Prel'shteyn).
(Lathes)

PRELSTING, V.N.

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors. T-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 17476

Author : Prelsting, V.N., Shamesova, L.G.
Inst : -
Title : Hodgkin's Disease with Breast Involvement.

Orig Pub : Sov. meditsina, 1956, No 12, 55-57.

Abstract : A case of generalized Hodgkin's disease is reported in a 20 year old female with significant overgrowths of specific tissue and manifestations of malignant tumor. Bilateral involvement of the breasts was also observed. The disease began during her first pregnancy and was aggrevated by the second one. The authors are inclined to regard Hodgkin's disease as a peculiar tumor process rather than an infectious granuloma.

Card 1/1

LUKACS, V.F.; FERM, G.; MAJLATH, Gy.; NEMETH, Nora

Further investigation of the children who fell ill with Coxsackie B3 mininge-encephalo-myocarditis in 1958. Acta paediat. 6 no.2:183-190 '65.

1. I. Kinderklinik der Medizinischen Universitat Budapest.
Submitted November 17, 1964.

ERDOS, Zoltan, dr.; PREM, Geza, dr.; GORACZ, Gyula, dr.

Data recurrence of a case of traumatic tuberculous meningitis cured 5 years previously. Gyermekgyogyaszat 10 no.12:379-382 D '59.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. sz. Gyermekklinikajanak (Igazgato: Dr. Gegesi Kiss Pal akademikus, egyetemi tanar) es a Budapesti I. sz. Korbonctani Intezetenek (Igazgato: Dr. Haranghy Laszlo MTA lev. tagja, egyetemi tanar) kozlemenye.
(TUBERCULOSIS MENINGEAL in inf & child)

PREM

ERDOS, Zoltan, Dr.; PREM, Geza, Dr.; RACZ, Pal, Dr.

Pulmonary carcinomas in children. Gyermekgyogyaszat 8 no.9-10:315-318 Sept-Oct 57.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. sz. Gyermekklinikajanak (Igazgato: Gegesi Kiss Pal dr. akademikus, egyetemi tanar) es II. sz. Korbonctani Intezetenek (Igazgato: Haranuy Laszlo Dr. MTA. I. tagja, e egyetemi tanar* kozlemenye.
(LUNG NEOPLASMS, in inf. & child case report (Hun))

PREM, Geza, dr.; SIMON, Hedvig, dr.; BARTA, Lajos, dr.

Occult forms of diabetes insipidus. Gyermekgyogyaszat 12 no.3: 77-80 Mr '61.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudemanyi Egyetem I. sz. Gyermekklinikajanak (Igazgato: Gegesi Kiss Pal dr. akademikus, egyetemi tanar) kozlemenye.
(DIABETES INSIPIDUS diag)

PREMERL, F.

PREMERL, F.

Yugoslavia (430)

Technology

Solvent extraction. Selective extracting of liquids by solvents. p. 147, Nova Proizvodnja, Vol 2, no. 2/4, August 1951.

East European Accessions List., Library of Congress, Vol. 2, No 3, March 1953.
UNCLASSIFIED

S/081/62/000/001/058/067
B162/B101

AUTHORS: Premerl, F., Bahar, I.

TITLE: Investigation of ageing of transformer oils

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 1, 1962, 448, abstract 1M170 (Vestn. Slov. kem društva, v. 7, nos. 1-2, 1960, 1-5)

TEXT: A method for laboratory oxidation of transformer oils in such a way that the operational behavior of the oils can be evaluated is described. The oil is stirred during oxidation by means of a hollow Kramašič mixer; the degree of oxidation of the oil is evaluated from the variation in viscosity, the saponification number and the breakdown voltage, and also from the variation in color of the oil, as determined with a spectrophotometer. Use of the Kramašič mixer gives quicker oxidation of the oil than the V.D.E. method. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

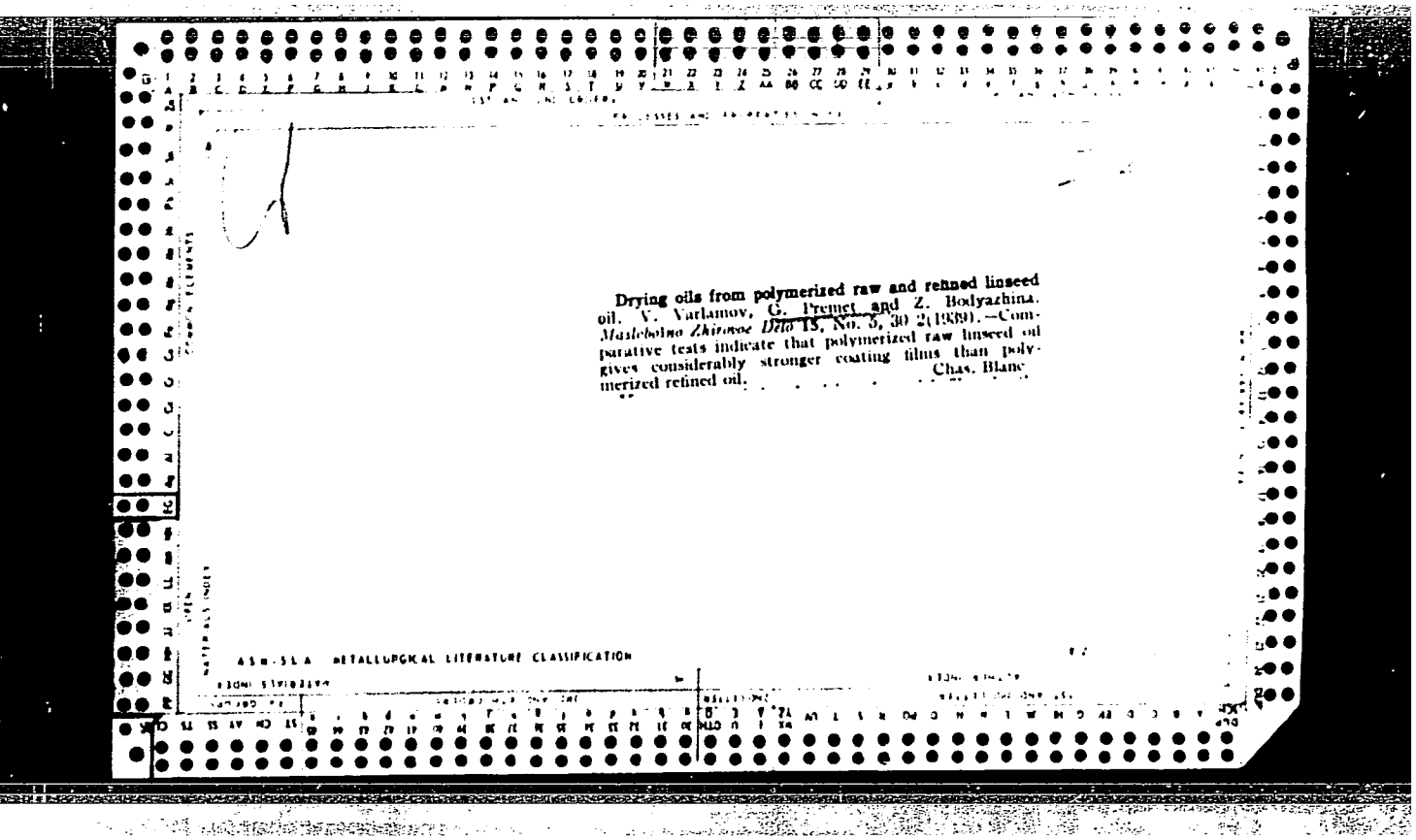
PREMERL, Franc, inz.

Conditions for the development of petrochemistry in Slovenia. Nova proiz 13 no.5:335-342 N '62.

RISTIC,Slobodan; PREMERU,Ante; MARINKOVIC,Slobodan; MARINKOVIC,Momir

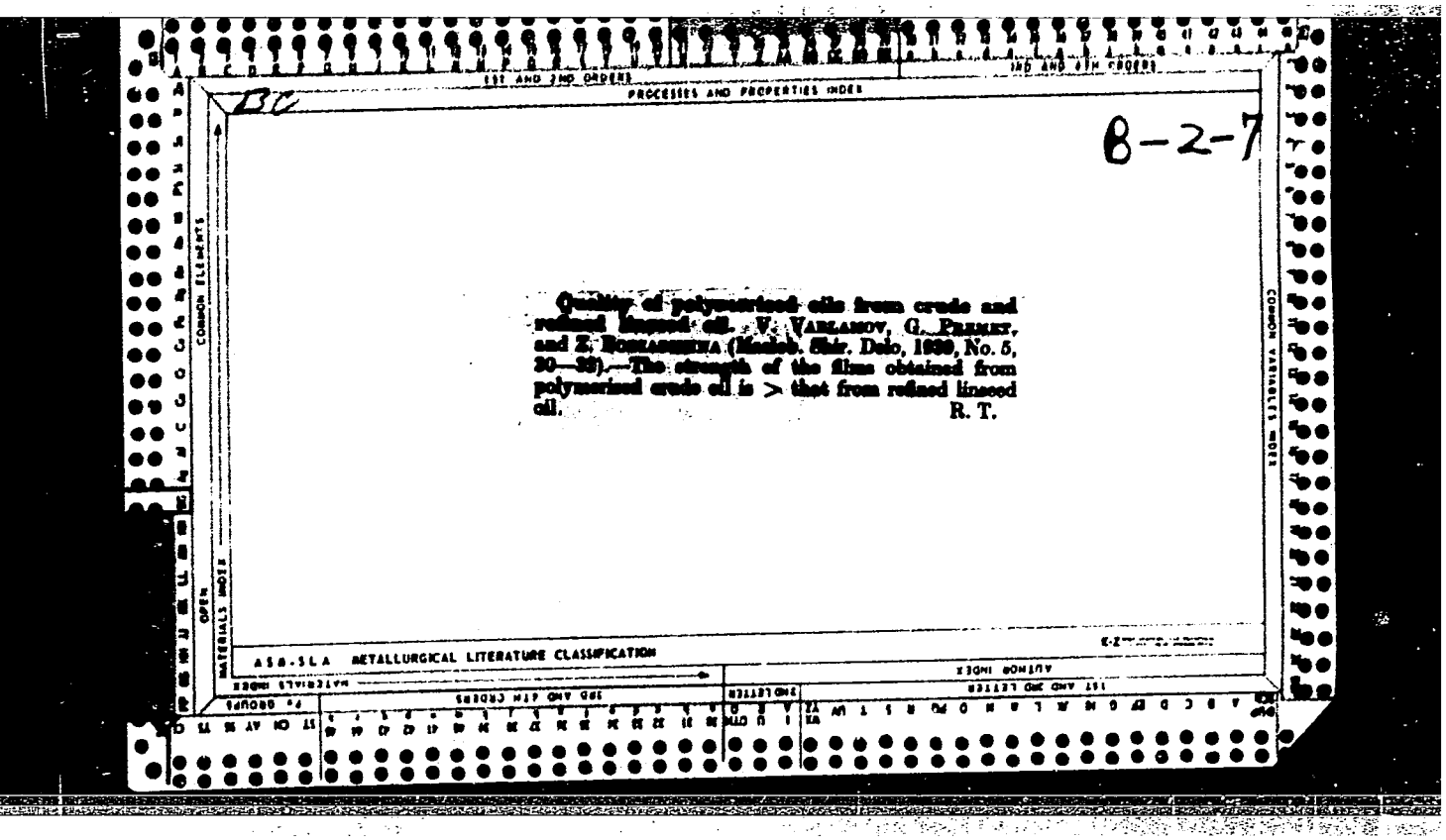
A very interesting case of the application of spectrochemical analysis for criminologic purposes. Glas Hem dr 25/26 no.3/4: 223-233 '60/'61

1. Institut za nuklearne nauke "Boris Kidric," Beograd - Vinca.



Drying oils from polymerized raw and refined linseed oil. V. Varlamov, G. Prenet and Z. Bodyazhina. *Maslobino Zhirovoe Delo* 15, No. 3, 30 2(1939).—Comparative tests indicate that polymerized raw linseed oil gives considerably stronger coating films than polymerized refined oil. Chas. Blanc

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



PREMERL, Franc, univ. prof. inz.

A suggestion for the development of organic industry in Slovenia.
Nova proizv 13 no.3:225-242 Jl '62.

PREMET, G.K.; Prinimal uchastiye: LAGOSHA, T.F.; OMEL'CHENKO, N.I.; SEMENOVA, R.A.; SPINOV, R.I.; VASILINETS, I.M.; RADIONOVA, I.A.; KOZULIN, N.A., prof.

Entrapping of harmful volatile substances in the manufacture of drying oils. Lakokras.mat.i ikh prim. no.1:65-67 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

(Drying oils)

RZHEKHIN, V.P., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BODYAZHINA, Z.I.; VENGEROVA, N.V.; VISHNEPOL'SKAYA, F.A.; GALUSHKINA, N.A.; GAVRILENKO, I.V.; GRAUERMAN, L.A.; IRODOV, M.V.; KARANTSEVICH, L.G.; KRZYSINA, R.A.; KUPCHINSKIY, P.D.; LEVIT, M.S.; LEONT'YEVSKIY, K.Ye.; LITVINENKO, V.P.; LYUBCHANSKAYA, Z.I.; MAZYUKEVICH, V.A.; MAN'-KOVSKAYA, N.K.; NEVOLIN, F.V.; POGONKINA, N.I.; POPOV, K.S.; PREMET, G.K.; SARKISOVA, V.G.; SEMENOV, Ye.A.; STERLIN, B.Ya.; SERGEYEV, A.G., kand.tekhn.nauk, obshchiy red.; PRITYKINA, L.A., red.; TARASOVA, N.M., tekhn.red.

[Technical and chemical production control and accounting in the oils and fats industry] Tekhnokhimicheskii kontrol' i uchet proizvodstva v maslodobyvaiushchei i zhiroperarabatyvaiushchei promyshlennosti. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat. Vol.1. 1958. 403 p. (Oil industries) (MIRA 13:1)

PREMET, G.K.

Atmospheric tests for protective oil coatings. Masl.-zhir. prom. 24 no.12:31-35 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhirov.
(Drying oils) (Paint--Testing)

PREMET, G.K.; VASILINETS, I.M.; TITENKO, V.M., inzh.; KOROSTELEV, V.M., inzh.; SHTEL'MUKHOVA, Ye.V., inzh.

Device for the removal of harmful wastes in the production of "oksol" drying oil. Masl.-zhir. prom. 29 no.10:30-33 O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhirov (for Premet, Vasilinets). 2. Georgiyevskiy masloekstraktsionnyy zavod (for Titenko, Korostelev, Shtel'mukhova).

BODYAZHINA, Z.I.; VENGEROVA, N.V.; GEYSHINA, K.V.; GRAUERMAN, L.A.; IRODOV, M.V.; KARANTSEVICH, L.G.; KRAL'-OSIKINA, G.A.; KUPCHINSKIY, P.D.; LEONT'YEVSKIY, K.Ye.; LITVINENKO, V.P.; LYUBCHANSKAYA, Z.I.; MAZYUKEVICH, V.A.; MAN'KOVSKAYA, N.K.; NEVOLIN, F.V.; POGONKINA, N.I.; POPOV, K.S.; PREMET, G.K.; RZHEKHIN, V.P., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SARKISOVA, V.G.; SEMENOV, Ye.A.; STERLIN, B.Ya.; TIPISOVA, T.G.; SERGEYEV, A.G., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; PRITYKINA, L.A., red.; GOTLIB, E.M., tekhn.red.

[Technochemical control and production accounting in the oils and fats industry] Tekhnokhimicheskii kontrol' i uchet proizvodstva v maslodobyvaiushchei i zhiropererabatyvaiushchei promyshlennosti. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat. Vol.2. [Special methods in the analysis of raw material and semiprocessed and finished products] Spetsial'nye metody analiza syr'ia, polufabrikatov i gotovoi produktsii. 1959. 495 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(Oil industries) (Oils and fats--Analysis)

PREMINGER J.

29 2.9

Preminger J. Regulation of Frequency and ..tive Power Exchange in Polish Electric Power Systems.

„Regulacja częstotliwości i wymiany mocy czynnej w krajowych układach elektroenergetycznych", Przegląd Elektrotechniczny. No. 8, 1956, pp. 300—305, 6 figs.

An analysis of the present condition of frequency regulation and exchange of active power in the Polish electric power system demonstrates the necessity to effect the following as part of the preparations for the introduction of automatic regulation: 1) restore the initial regulation system; 2) provide the systems with telemetric equipment; 3) carry out all necessary investigations and measurements in all Polish systems; 4) choose a method of automatic frequency regulation and exchange of active power, and co-ordinate this with the most favourable possible load distribution; 5) determine which are to be the pilot power houses and adapt them to their tasks; 6) choose the proper regulation apparatus. The matter of frequency regulation and exchange of active power must be taken seriously into account in elaborating the national U. C. T. network, as also the location and character of the projected electric power plants.

3

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RDW

FRENINGER, J.

Accurate frequency measurement in power systems. Pt. 1. (To be contd.) p.38

(ENERGETYKA. Vol. 11, No. 1, Jan./Feb. 1957. Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

[redacted], J.

Accurate frequency measurement in power systems. Pt. 2. p. 94

(ENERGETYKA. Vol. 11, No. 2, Mar./Apr. 1957. Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

PREMINGER, J.

PRENINGER, J. Intermediary shifts in the distribution of increased active load in an eletric-power system. It. 3. p. 141

Vol. 10, no. 3, May/June 1957
ENERGETYKA
POLITICAL SCIENCE
Warszawa, Poland

So: East European accession Vol. 4, No. 3, March 1957

PREMINGER, J.

Frequency changes in electric-power systems and the tasks of an automatic regulator of frequency and active power.

p. 127
Vol. 9, no. 3, May/June 1955
ENERGETYKA
Stalinogrod

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 2
Feb. 1956

PREMINGER, J.

Intermediary shifts in the distribution of increased active load in an electric-power system. Pt.1. (To be contd.) p.21.
ENERGETYKA (Ministerstwo Energetyki) Stalinogrod
Vol. 10, no. 1, Jan./Feb. 1956

So. East European Accessions List Vol. -, No. 9 September 1956

PREMINGER, J.

PREMINGER, J. Regulation of frequency and active power exchange in Polish electric-power system; present state and future prospects. P. 309.

Vol. 32, no. 8, Aug. 1956
PRZEGLAD ELEKTROTECHNICZY
TECHNOLOGY
Warszawa, Poland

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, no. 2, Feb. 1957

PREMINGER, J.

PREMINGER, J. Selection of leading power plants in [illegible]. p. 764.

Vol. 31, No. 12, Dec. 1955
PRZEGLAD ELEKTROTECHNICZNY
TECHNOLOGY
Poland

So: East European Accession, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

621.316.726 : 621.311.1

1763. FREQUENCY CHARACTERISTICS OF ELECTRIC POWER SYSTEMS. II. J.Preminger.

Energetyka, Vol. 8, No. 6, 313-17 (1954). In Polish.

For Pt I, see Abstr. 1886 (1955). The frequency change v. power output characteristic of turbo-generators under steady-state conditions may be determined by test. Analytical determination is considered too complicated. A corresponding characteristic for a whole power system may be determined analytically from characteristics of its component turbo-generator and load characteristics, but it is more easily obtained by test. Analytical determination of the dynamic characteristic of a power system, using approximations, may result in errors approaching 30%. An accurate dynamic characteristic may be obtained using oscillographs.

J.Lukaszewicz

PREMINGER, J.

J. Preminger

Insensitivity of the driving engine regulators and to the inertia of

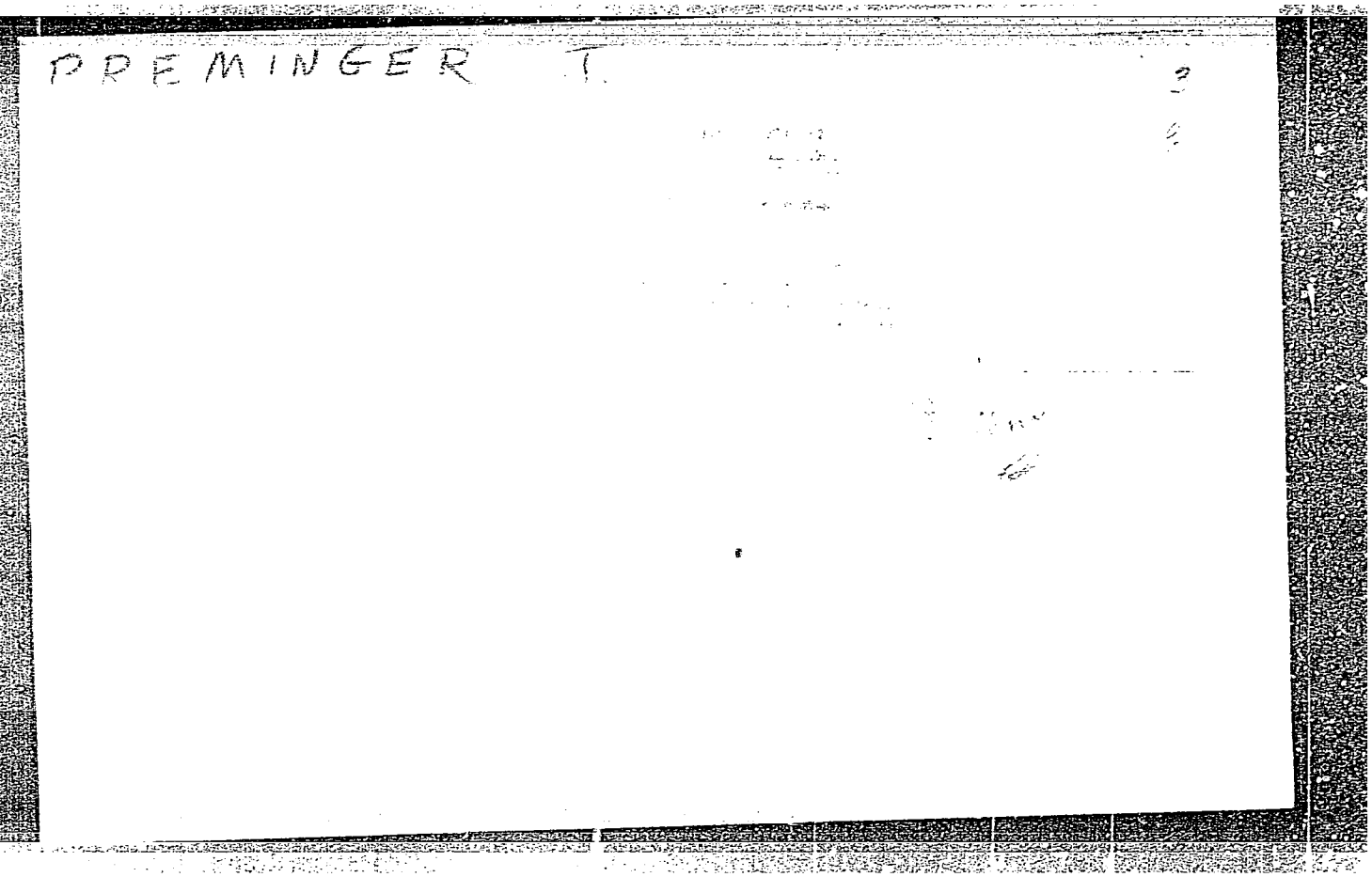
lation follows, i.e. that of the frequency and of the reactive power generally (either manually or automatically operated), and decides upon the final distribution of load.

A.Kerisbad

[illegible], [illegible].

Intermediary shifts [illegible] distribution of [illegible] in [illegible] electricpower system. Pt. 2, [illegible]. p. [illegible].
([illegible]. Vol. 10, no. 2, Mar./Apr. 1956. Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions [illegible]. Vol. [illegible], no. [illegible], [illegible].
Uncl.



PREMINGER, J.

621.3.018.41

3788

Preminger J. Frequency Characteristics of Electric Power Systems. "Charakterystyki częstotliwościowe układów elektro-energetycznych". Energetyka, No. 5, 1954, pp. 251—255, No. 6, 1954, pp. 313—317, 8 figs.

Static characteristics of receivers of electric power systems and the methods of plotting them. An analysis of static characteristics of turbo-alternators and the resultant static characteristic of the entire system, together with the dynamic characteristic of the electric power system giving the change of frequency with the time.

PREMINGER, J.

POL.

1886. Frequency characteristics of electric power systems. J. PREMINGER. *Energetyka*, 8, No. 5, 251–5 (1954) In Polish.

To maintain frequency in a power system within a prescribed range, active power and frequency regulators are needed. Characteristics for such regulators depend upon those characteristics of the power system as a whole. Resultant natural static characteristics of loads (receivers) and generators of power systems are discussed and numerical examples of several are quoted. J. LUKASZEWICZ

PREMRL, Roza

Postal, telegraph, and telephone traffic. PTT zbor 16 no.6:164 Je '62.

PREMROV, D.

PREMROV. D.

Yugoslavia (430)

Law - Serials

Agricultural laborers, yesterday and today. p 212. LJUDSKI PRAVNIK. (Drustvo Pravnikov Judske Republike Slovenije) Ljubljana. (Monthly of the Association of Jurists of the People's Republic of Slovenia) Vol. 2, no 7-8, 1947.

East European Accessions List Library of Congress, Vol 1, no 13, November 1952.
UNCLASSIFIED

PREMROV, V.

"International World Map, 1:1,000,000." p. 59, (ENREGISTRATION SEISMOGRAPHIQUES, Vol. 34, no. 1, 1954. Beograd, Yugoslavia.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

P. [illegible] 7.

The preparation of benzidine. Mihajlo Zirić and Vladimir Premru. *Kem. Zbornik* 1951, 139–42.—Benzidine (I) was prepd. by reducing $PhNO_2$ with NaOH and Zn according to the equation: $10NaOH + 5Zn + 2PhNO_2 \rightarrow (PhNH)_2 + 5Na_2ZnO_2 + 4H_2O$. The first step is the formation of Ph_2N_2O (at 95.5°), which is reduced to give $(PhN:)_2$ (at 97°) and this is in turn reduced to $(PhNH)_2$ at 97–100°; the reaction product is extd. with naphtha, 500 l. of the naphtha ext. (from 145 g. $PhNO_2$) is cooled to −2° to −5°, treated with 165–240 l. of 33% HCl and 50 parts ice, the mixt. maintained at 0° and stirred 4–5 hrs., 1–5 kg. powd. Fe added until the solvent is colored, stirring continued at 0–10° until no more $(PhNH)_2$ is changed into I, the rearrangement completed by heating to 80° and the I-HCl salt treated with Na_2SO_4 to produce the sulfate which in turn is neutralized with NaOH to produce I; the yield is 74–8% of theoretical.

J. Rovtar Leach

PREMRU, Vladimir

Chemical Abstracts
May 25, 1954
Dyes and Textile Chemistry

The synthesis of organic dyes. Igor Bellić, Zora Gabrijelčić, Metod Pogačnik, Vladimir Premru, Ivo Stojković, Mihajlo Zisić, Cojko Zupan, and Vlado Zupan (Inst. Ind. Research, Ljubljana). *Kem. Zbornik* 1951, 128–33.—The synthesis of many dyes used in the textile and other industries is discussed. Brief descriptions of the synthesis are given for the following dyes: (1) sulfate black; benzene is chlorinated to produce monochlorobenzene which is then nitrated to produce 1-chloro-2,4-dinitrobenzene. This is converted to 2,4-dinitrophenol by heating with NaOH. The 2,4-dinitrophenol is heated with a soln. of polysulfide and the product, upon oxidation in air, gives the sulfate black dye. This method has been used on a semi-industrial scale to produce 10-ton amts. of the dye. (2) Sulfate blue; chlorobenzene is nitrated to give a mixt. of *o*- and *p*-nitrochlorobenzene. The latter is treated with NaOH soln. in an autoclave at 6–7 atm. pressure to give nitrophenol. This is reduced in the presence of Fe in a salt (NaCl) soln. to give *p*-aminophenol which is condensed with 1-chloro-2,4-dinitrobenzene to give 2,4-dinitro-4'-hydroxydiphenylamine. Heating this product with a soln. of Na_2S_x in various concns. and under different conditions followed by oxidation gives 2 blue dyes of different identity. (3) Sulfate brown; naphthalene is nitrated to give mononitronaphthalene which is further nitrated to produce a mixt. of 1,5- and 1,8-dinitronaphthalene which is then heated in a rotating Fe drum with Na_2S and S to produce the dye. (4) Hydron Olive dye; anthracene is heated in a rotating drum with S. The product is extd. with Na_2S_x to produce the dye. (5) Chrome blue and chrome black for wool; a soln. of 2-naphthol is treated with a soln. of

2/2 Igor Belic, ita. (9)

$NaNO_2$ in H_2SO_4 to produce 1-nitroso-2-naphthol, which upon the addn. of $NaHSO_3$ and H_2SO_4 gives 1-amino-2-naphthiol-4-sulfonic acid. This is then subjected to the diazo reaction to form 1-diazo-2-naphthol-4-sulfonic acid. The Na salt of this acid is treated with a soln. of the Na salt of 2-naphthol. This produces a dark blue dye. (6) Nigrosine; this dye is prepd. by heating $PhNH_2.HCl$ with $PhNO_2$ and treating the reaction product with NaOH. The syntheses of azo dyes and of indanthrene dyes are also discussed.

J. Rovtar Leach

PREMSL POLACEK (Hradec Kralove, Horova 1193)

Accessory femoral nerve, accessory obturator nerve, and their practical significance in hip joint surgery. Acta chir. orthop. traum. cech. 25 no.2:150-155 Apr 58.

1. Katedra anatomie Vojenske lekarske akademie J. Ev. Purkyne v Hradci Kralove.

(HIP, innerv.
accessory femoral & accessory obturator nerves, significance in hip surg. (Cz))

SPOLJAR, Milan; PREMUZIC, Branko; GORKIC, Daroslava; KONSTANTINOVIC, Miodrag; GASPAR, Branko

Cutaneous reactions to superficial applications of beta rays emitted by radium and radioactive strontium. Rad. med. fak. Zagreb 9 no.1:93-97 '61.

(SKIN radiation eff) (RADIUM)
(STRONTIUM radioactive)

PREMUZIC, Dubravka, dr.

Influence of ascorbic acid on the quality of bottled wines.
Kem ind 13 no.11:861-867 N '64.

1. Agricultural Faculty, Institute of Viticulture, Zagreb.

PREMUZIC, Mira, Dr.

Acute plasma-cell leukemia. Lijec vjes 82 no.11:873-878 '60.

1. Iz Internog odjela Opce bolnice Susak u Rijeci
(LEUKEMIA case reports)

PREMUZIC, Mira, dr.

Thalassaemia minima. Lijecn. vjesn. 84 no.11:1135-1140 '62.

1. Iz Internog odjela Opce bolnice Susak u Rijeci.
(ANEMIA ERYTHROBLASTIC)

5

KHODOT, V.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; BOBROV, I.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; RUDCHENKO, V.P., red.; TABAKOV, A.G., red.; SHCHUKIN, V.R., red.; KULIKOV, A.P., red.; ANDROSOV, M.S., otv. red.; SHEVYAKOV, F.D., otv. red.; POTAPOV, V.I., otv. red.; PREYSLER, Yu.S., otv. red.; VINOGRADOVA, G.V., red. izd-va; IL'INSKAYA, G.M., tekhn. red.; BOLDYREVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.

[Control of sudden outbursts in coal mines; proceedings of the scientific and technical conference held in Donets in December 1960]Bor'ba s vnezapnymi vybrosami v ugol'nykh shakhtakh; sbornik trudov nauchno-tekhnicheskogo soveshchaniia, sostoiavshegosia v gor. Donetske v dekabre 1960 g. Moskva, Gosgortekhizdat, 1962. 602 p. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Institut gornogo dela imeni A.A.Skochinskogo (for Khodot). 2. Kombinat "Donetskugol'" (for Rudchenko). 3. Gosudarstvennyy komitet pri Sovete Ministrov Ukrainskoy SSR po nadzoru za bezopasnym vedeniyem rabot v promyshlennosti i gornomu nadzoru, Donetskiy okrug (for Shchukin).
(Coal mines and mining---Safety measures)

SKOCHINSKIY, A.A., akad.; KHODOT, V.V., kand. tekhn.nauk,; OMOSHINSKIY, V.G., st. nauchnyy sotrudnik, kand. tekhn.nauk,; LIPAYEV, Yu. A., ml. nauchnyy sotrudnik,; PREMYSLER, Yu.S., ml. nauchnyy sotrudnik,; ETTINGER, I.L., st. nauchnyy sotrudnik, kand. khim.nauk,; YANOVSKAYA, M.F., st. nauchnyy sotrudnik, kand. tekhn. nauk,; NIKOLAYEV, V.F., red. izd-va,; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhn. red.; IL'INSKAYA, G.M., tekhn. red.

[Methane in coal beds] Metan v ugol'nykh plastakh. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1958. 255 p. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Rukovoditel' Laboratorii vnezapnykh vybrosov Instituta gornogo dela AN SSSR (for Khodot). 2. Laboratoriya prognoza i upravleniya gazovydeleniyem Instituta gornogo dela AN (for Ettinger).
(Methane)
(Coal)

PREMSYLER, Yu. S.

Differential porosity of some coal varieties. Trudy Inst. gor.dela 1:178-184 '54. (MLRA 7:12)
(Coal--Analysis)

YUGOSLAVIA

Dr Mira [illegible], Department of Internal Medicine, General Hospital (Interni odjel Opce bolnice) Rijeka.

"Thalassemia Minima."

Zagreb, Ljecnicki Vjesnik, Vol 84, No 11, 1962; pp 1153-1159.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Review of thalassemia and description of 15 cases, all of pure Croatian ethnic origin and all but 1 discovered incidentally. Since there are over 1 million cases of thalassemia in neighboring Italy, and only sporadic cases in Slav countries, any such cases among the Slav population are considered ascribable to some past influx of the Mediterranean gene, not to independent mutation. Two tables, 1 Yugoslav and 24 Western references.

1/1

PREMUZIC, M.

Erythropoietic activity of human plasma, and the role of the kidney in its development. Bul sc Youg 9 no.4/5:125 Ag-O '64.

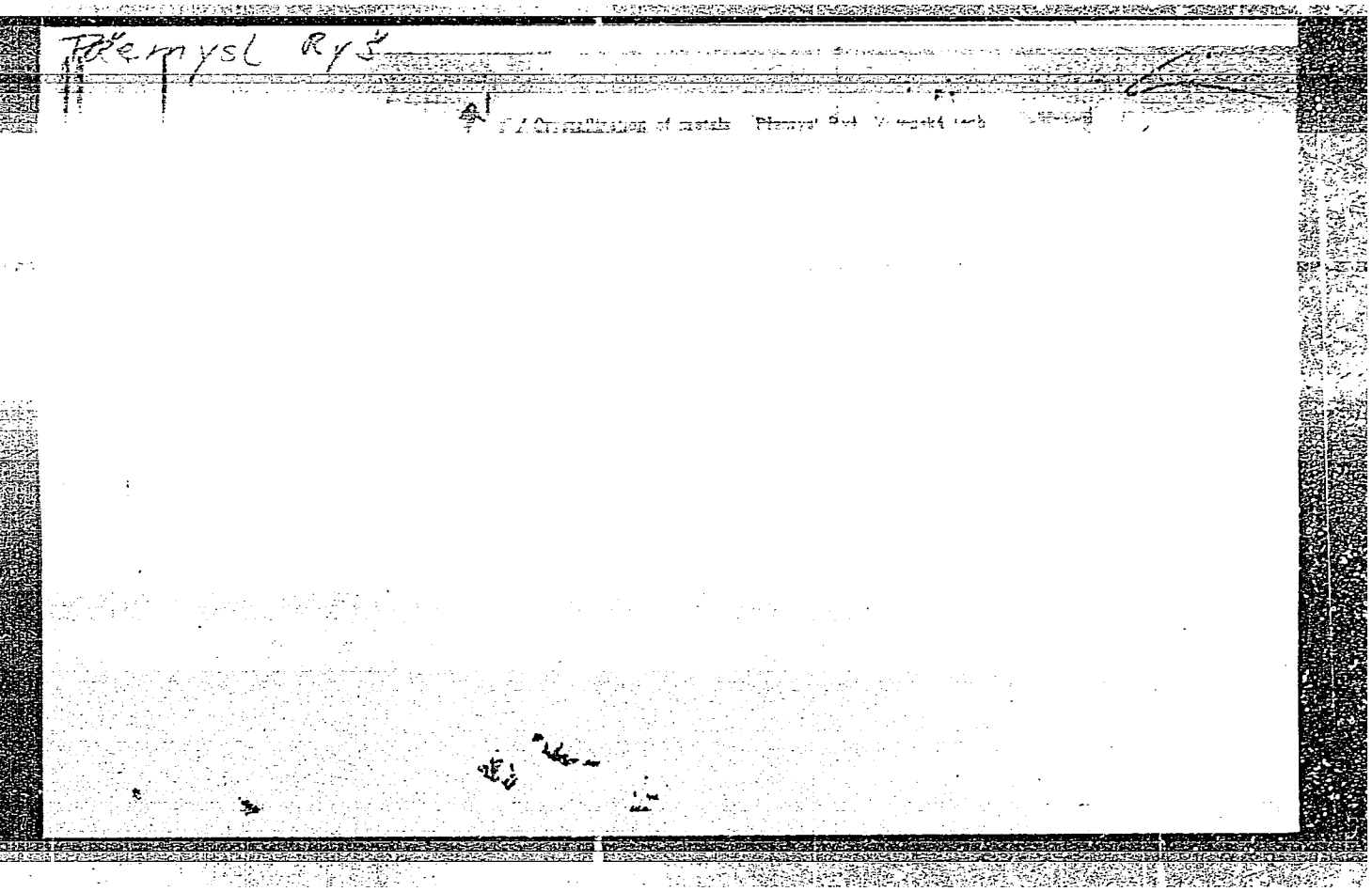
1. Faculty of Medicine of the Zagreb University, Rijeka.

PREMUZIC, M., Dr.; BUNAREVIC, A., dr.

Case of occlusion of mitral orifice. Lijec. vjes. 78 no.7-8: 381-384 1956.

1. Iz Interne klinike i Patolosko-anatomskog zovoda Medicinskog fakulte u Zagrebu.

(HEART,
thrombosis of left)
(MITRAL VALVE, dis.
occlusion by left auric. thrombus, case report (Ser))
(MYOCARDIAL INFARCT. compl.
occlusion of mitral valve by left auric. thrombus, case report (Ser))



BEUS, A.A., doktor geol.-miner. nauk; MECHAYEVA, I.A.; POLKOPIN, F.D.; PREMYSLER, K.M.; CHUDINOV, Yu.V.; SITNIN, A.A.

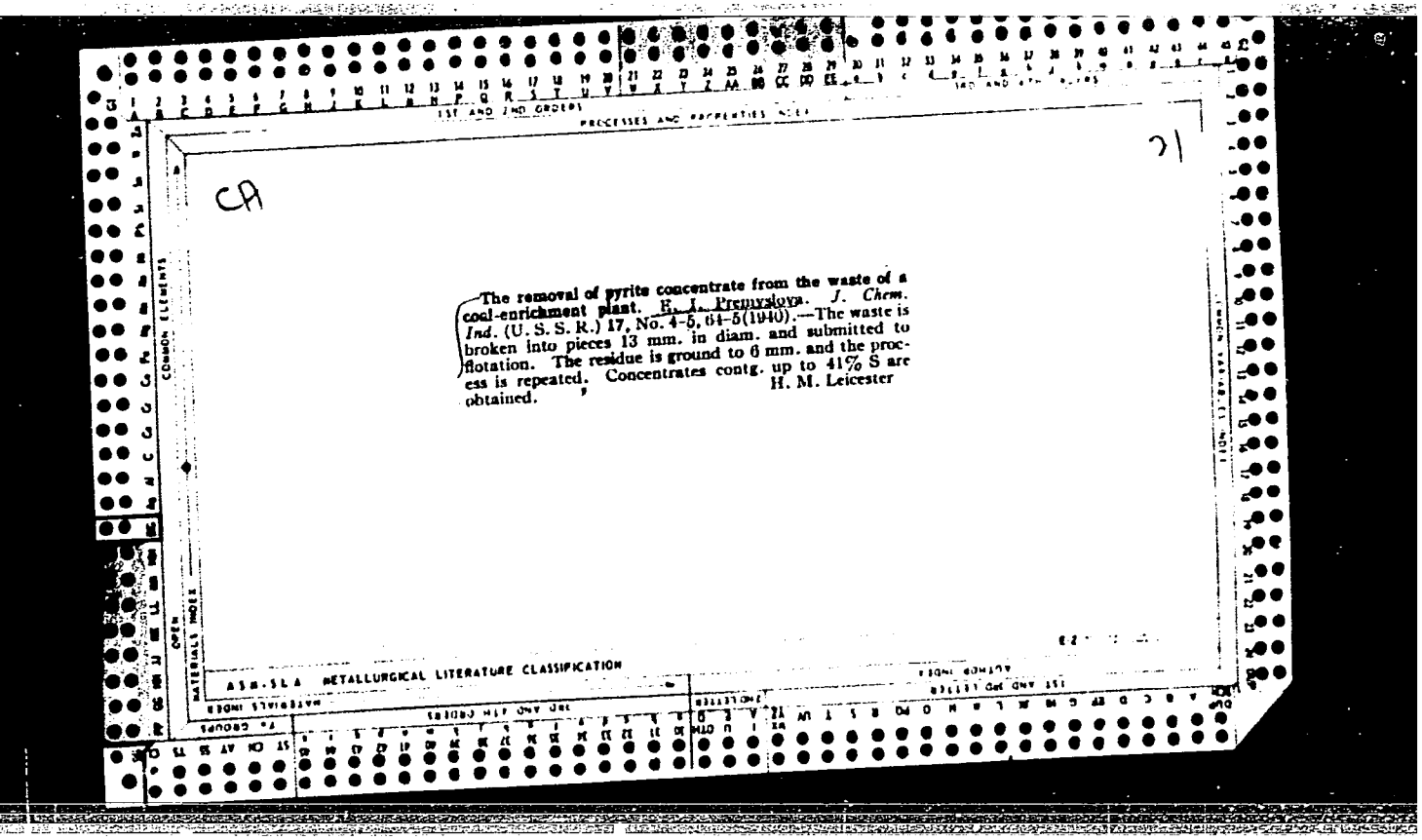
[Albitized and greisenized granites, a new prospective type of rare element deposits] Al'bitizirovannye i greizenizirovannye granity - novyi perspektivnyi tip mestorozhdenii redkikh elementov. Moskva, 1961. 33 p. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristallokhimii redkikh elementov. 2. Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristallokhimii redkikh elementov AN SSSR (for Beus, Sitnin). 3. Geologorazvedochnyy trest No.1 Ministerstva geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR (for Mechayeva, Polkopin, Premysler).

KHODOT, V.V.; PREMYSLER, Yu.S.

Differential porosity of coal varieties displaying peculiar structures. Dokl.AN SSSR 105 no.3:566-569 N '55. (MLRA 9:3)

1. Institut gornogo dela Akademii nauk SSSR; 2. Predstavleno akademikom A.A. Skochinskim.
(Kondratyevka--Coal)

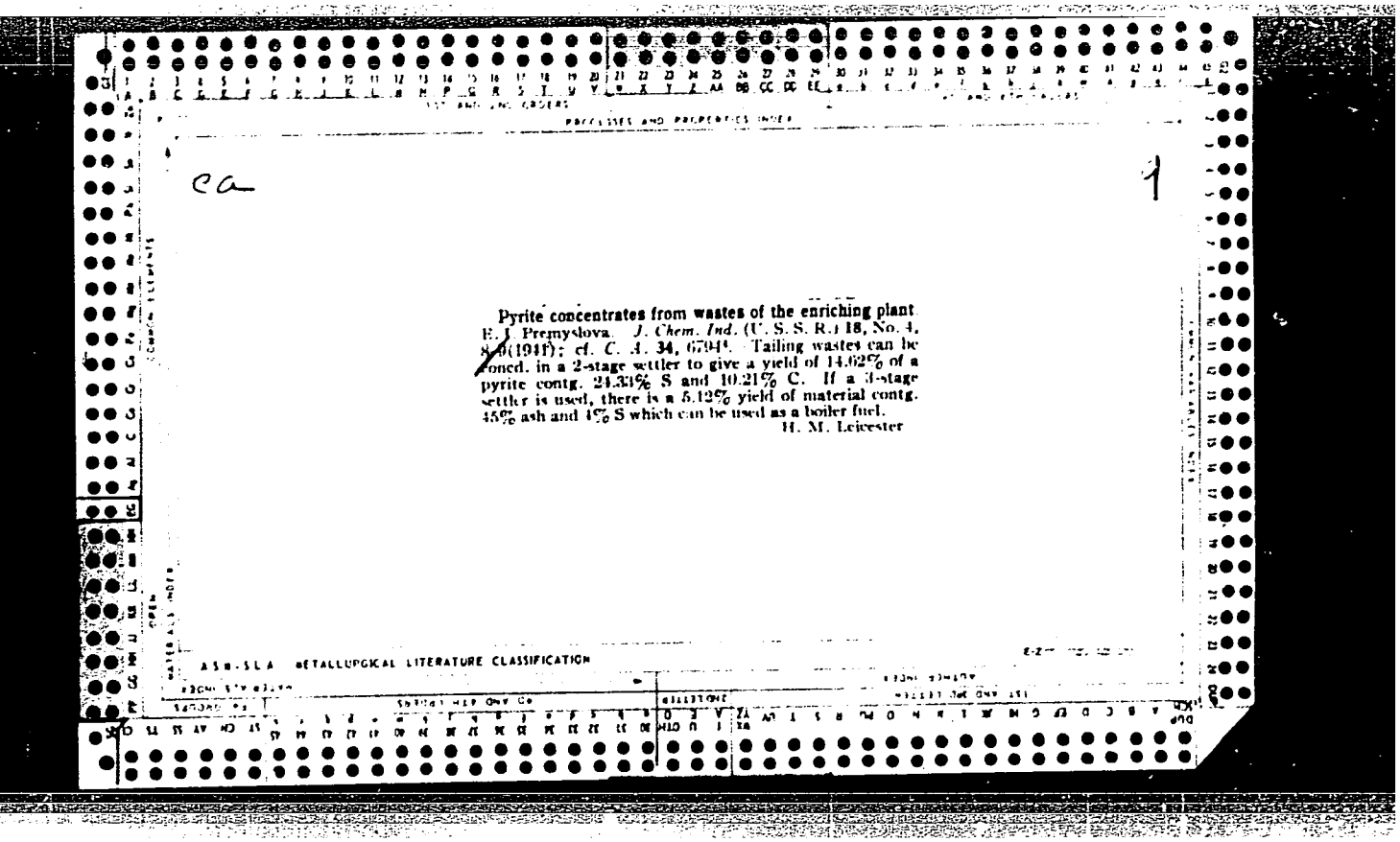


CA

21

The removal of pyrite concentrate from the waste of a coal-enrichment plant. R. I. Premyslova. *J. Chem. Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 17, No. 4-5, 64-5(1940).—The waste is broken into pieces 13 mm. in diam. and submitted to flotation. The residue is ground to 6 mm. and the process is repeated. Concentrates contg. up to 41% S are obtained. H. M. Leicester

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



ca

1

Pyrite concentrates from wastes of the enriching plant. E. I. Premyslova. *J. Chem. Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 18, No. 4, 8-9(1941); cf. *C. A.* 34, 6794⁹. Tailing wastes can be zoned, in a 2-stage settler to give a yield of 14.62% of a pyrite contg. 24.31% S and 10.21% C. If a 3-stage settler is used, there is a 5.12% yield of material contg. 45% ash and 4% S which can be used as a boiler fuel.
H. M. Leicester

A S M - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PREMYSL, MOKRY

(2)

Electroöptical effect in $NH_4H_2PO_4$. Přemysl Mokrý (Karlov Univ., Praha). *Czechoslov. J. Phys.* 5, 111(1955).
—Piezoelec. crystals of the type XH_2PO_4 and XH_2AsO_4
crystg. in the tetragonal system, undergo a change of n
in an elec. field; this change of n is proportional to the
polarization. The electroöptical modulus f_{a} was observed
for $NH_4H_2PO_4$ between 150 and 300°K.; f_{a} = $(1/(n_1^3))$
(dn_a/dE). The dependence of f_{a} on temp. was in accord
with the change of polarization P_e. The ratio $f_a:P_e$ is
const. and equal to 3.0×10^{-7} c.g.s. units. At 293°K.
the value of f_a is 3.0×10^{-7} c.g.s. units. The electro-
optical effect is a linear function of the elec. field for values
of the latter between −13 and +13 kv./cm.

I. W. Lowebere, Jr.

15367 ... Study of Silumin Pistons for Internal Combustion Engines. Studie siluminových pístů pro spalovací motory. [illegible] Karel Hanak. Strojírenství, v. 6, no. 10, Oct. 1956, p. 759-?

Tests carried out with pistons made from a silumin-type alloy to confirm the experience that pistons with bright surfaces have a greater seizing tendency than pistons with dull surfaces.

WAS

LFH

PREMYSLER, V.; TITOV, M.

Improve the quality of machinery and equipment. Muk.-elev. prom. 25 no.9:30-31 S '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Belotserkovskogo kruposavoda No.23 (for Premysler). 2. Glavnyy inzhener Petropavlovskogo mel'kombinata (for Titov).
(Grain elevators--Equipment and supplies)
(Grain-milling machinery)

KHODOT, V.V.; PREMYSLER, Yu.S.

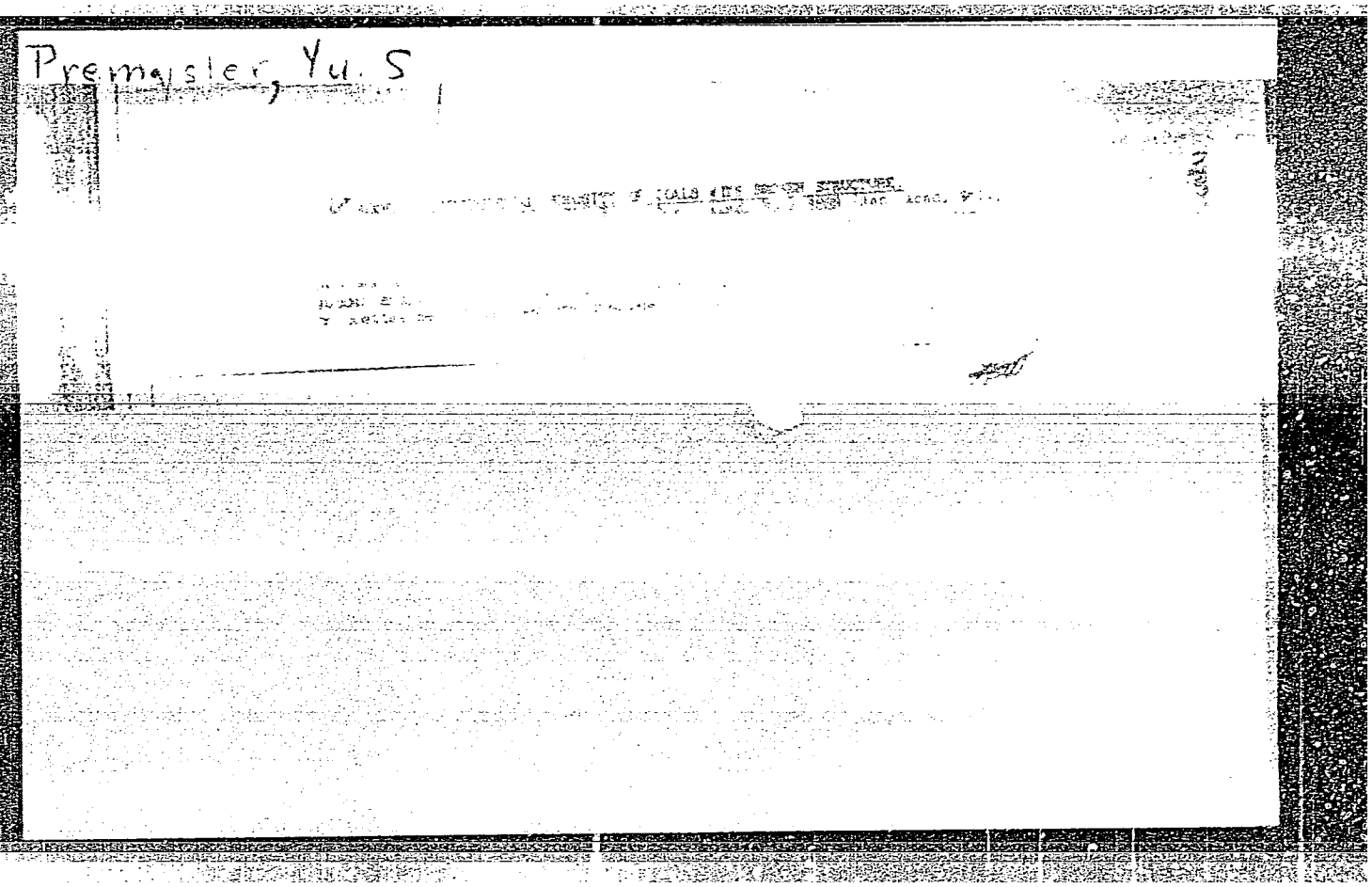
Changing the differential porosity of coal in destroying its structure. Trudy Inst. gor. dela 4:189-206 '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(Coal--Testing)

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Treatment of solid mineral fuels, I-12

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 5443

Abstract: that as porousness and DS increase the magnitude of filtering volume rises, and also the magnitude of absolute and relative volume of macropores, and that it is possible to establish a definite correlation between the extent of DS and the nature of distribution of the pores. On DS of the coal by comminution to <0.25 mm and subsequent compression into briquettes, under a pressure of 200 and 400 kg/cm^2, a considerable change takes place only in the volume of macropores (by 7-13 times in comparison with the initial), while the volume of intermediate pores is not substantially altered. The conclusion is reached that increased rate of gas release from coal is due to the extent of DS, i.e., the degree of comminution or attrition during tectonic processes. It is recommended to determine the gas permeability of coal either in an undisrupted massif, or under conditions that may serve as a model of the prolonged pressure exercised by rocks upon the coal.

Card 2/2



PA 14/49T95

PREMYSLOVA, E. N.

Nov 48

USSR/Minerals
Coal

"Flotability of Gunderov Coal," E. N. Premyslova, Cand Tech Sci, Donets Ind Inst imeni N. S. Khrushchev, 1 p

"Ugol'" No 11 (272)

Describes laboratory and industrial experiments on flotation of coal smalls containing 17.25 - 34.0% ash.

14/49T95

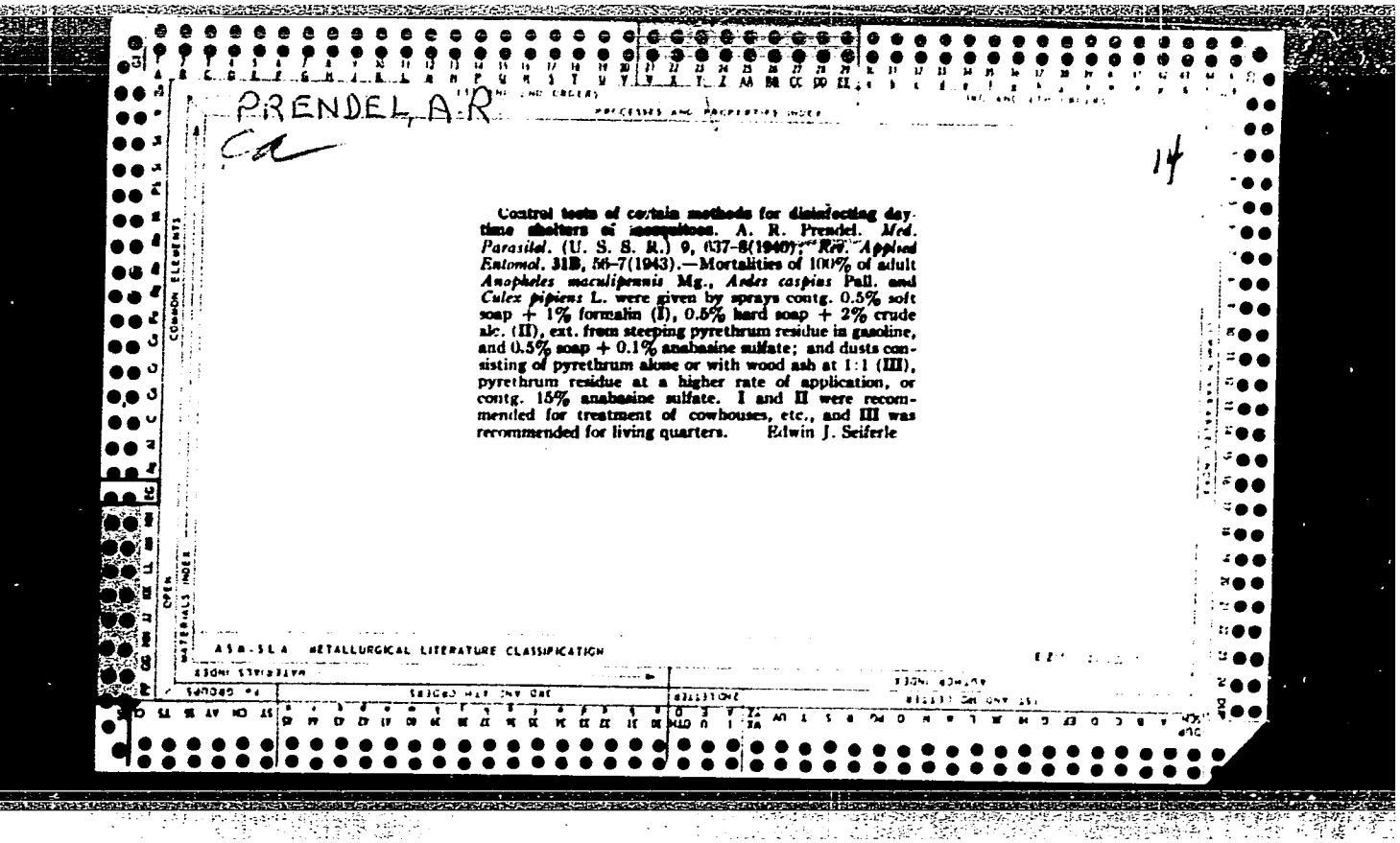
[redacted]

PRENDE, M.: CELO, T.: GJATI, S.

"Results of the 1957 work of the Zootechnic Institute on the improvement of cattle breeding in Shkoder"

Buletin. Seria Shkencat Natyrore. Tirane, Albania. Vol 12, no. 3, 1958

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Jun 59, Unclas



PRENDEL, A.R.

Ca

14

Control tests of certain methods for disinfecting daytime shelters of mosquitoes. A. R. Prendel. *Med. Parasitol.* (U. S. S. R.) 9, 637–8(1940); *Rev. Applied Entomol.* 31B, 56–7(1943).—Mortalities of 100% of adult *Anopheles maculipennis* Mg., *Aedes caspius* Pall. and *Culex pipiens* L. were given by sprays contg. 0.5% soft soap + 1% formalin (I), 0.5% hard soap + 2% crude alc. (II), ext. from steeping pyrethrum residue in gasoline, and 0.5% soap + 0.1% anabasine sulfate; and dusts consisting of pyrethrum alone or with wood ash at 1:1 (III), pyrethrum residue at a higher rate of application, or contg. 15% anabasine sulfate. I and II were recommended for treatment of cowhouses, etc., and III was recommended for living quarters. Edwin J. Seiferle

PRENDEL, A. R.

"The knowledge of subspecies of Anopheles Maculipennis" (p. 121) by Prendel, A. R.

SO: Advances in Modern Biology (Uspekhi Sovreminnoi Biologie) Vol. XII, No. 1, 1940

PUZANOV, I.I., prof., doktor biolog.nauk,red.; PRENDEL', A.R., prof., red.; MULIKOVSKIY, K.P., red.; BABICH, N.M., tekhn.red.

[Materials on the fishing and hydrobiology of estuaries of the northwestern part of the Black Sea; food resources of estuaries of Izmail Province; collection of scientific articles] Materialy po gidrobiologii i rybolovstvu limanov severozapadnogo Prichernomor'ia; kormovye resursy limanov Izmail'skoi oblasti; sbornik nauchnykh statei. Odessa, Odesskoe obl. knizhno-gazernoe izd-vo, 1952. 105 p. (MIRA 11:12)
(Black Sea region--Marine biology)

PRENDEL', A.R.

Venomous karakurt spider in Odessa. Zool.zhur. 32 no.5:857-859 S-O '53.
(MLRA 6:10)

1. Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Odessa--Spiders) (Spiders--Odessa)

USSR/General Division - History. Classics. Personalities. A-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 7, 10 April 1957, 25668

Author : Prendel', A.R.
Inst : University of Odessa
Title : The Role of Odessa Scientists in the Study of Invertebrate Fauna in the Black Sea and Adjacent Mainland Water Courses.

Orig Pub : Tr. Odessk. un-ta (Yubil. sb.), Kiev, Izd-vo un-ta, 1954, 49-55

Abst : The earliest researches devoted to the study of the fauna of the Black Sea (Nordman 1840; Mechnikov 1868; Markuzen 1868) were in the nature of scientific inventories. In the 70ies of the last century, I.I. Mechnikov and A.O. Kovalevskiy carried out some remarkable researches in embryonic morphology on invertebrates from near-by portions of the Black Sea and Dnestr estuary. Of considerable significance in the development of the ecological and

Card 1/2

USSR/General Division - History. Classics. Personalities.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 7, 10 April 1957, 25668

A-2

faunistic orientation were the investigations of V.I. Shmankevich (1873-1875), Grebnitskiy (1878) and P.N. Buchinskiy (1885-1897). After the establishment in 1902 of the Odessa station of marine zoology directed by Buchinskiy, valuable studies of the bay of Odessa were carried out. V.B. Lebedev (1911-1912) and D. Rubinshteyn (1916) studied the plankton of the bay of Odessa. Hydrobiological work in the post-revolutionary period have been geared to the requirements of the national economy: studies have been made of the penetration of nudium into the water supply ducts of the Odessa power station, of processes of overgrowing in the sea, etc. In the 20ies, estuary studies were resimed. Most of the work of Odessa scientists has dealt with the study of the fresh water fauna of the Black Sea basin.

Card 2/2

PRENDES, A.R.

USSR/General Biology - Ecology and Hydrobiology. B-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 1, 1957, 246.

Author : A.R. Prendes' and N.I. Stakhorskaya
Inst : Odessa Institute
Title : Hydrobiological and Fishery Economic Characteristics of Ponds in the Forestry Steppe and the Steppe Rayons of Odessa.

Orig Pub : Tr. Odessk. Un-ta, 1955, 145, 155-162.

Abst : Most of the ponds in the forestry-steppe rayons belong to the pond type, and the steppe rayons to the swamp type. Their hydrochemical characteristics, and information on the macrophytes, zooplancton, and "zoobentos" are given. The materials gathered in regard to the feeding of carp with data on a feed base lead to the conclusion of the necessity of taking measures to fertilize the ponds and provide food for the fish. An increase in fish production in the carp fisheries of Odessa Oblast may be achieved by the additional planting of tench and silver Prussian carp.

Card 1/1

PRENDEL', A.R.; BISKER, I.M.; MOTORNYY, I.A.; KRASIL'SHCHIKOV, A.M.; KORENCHEVSKAYA, G.A.

Blood-sucking Diptera of the dubfamili Culicinae in the Moldavian S.S.R. and neighboring districts in the Ukraine. Med.paraz. i paraz. bol.supplement to no.1:56-57 '57. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Iz Odesskogo universiteta imeni Mechnikova i Moldavskoy respublikanskoy protivomalyariynoy stantsii.
(MOLDAVIA--MOSQUITOES) (UKRAINE--MOSQUITOES)

PRENDEL', A.R.; STRATULAT, V.S.

Blood-sucking Diptera of the south Ukrainian forest-steppe. Med. paraz.bol.supplement to no.1:57 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Iz Odesskogo universiteta i protivomalyariynoy organizatsii Odessko-Kishinevskoy zheleznoy dorogi.
(UKRAINE--MOSQUITOES)

PRENDEL', A.R. [Prendel', O.R.], prof.; STAKHORSKAYA, N.I. [Stakhors'ka, N.I.]

Hydrobiological and piscicultural evaluation of collective farm ponds in Odessa Province and outlook for increasing their fish yields. Pratsi Od. un. Ser.biol.nauk no.8(vol.147):115-121 '57. (MIRA 12:4)

(Odessa Province--Fish ponds)

PRENDEL', A.R. [Prendel', O.R.], prof.; KORENCHEVSKAYA, G.O. [Korenchevs'ka, H.O.]; STAKHORSKAYA, N.I. [Stakhors'ka, N.I.]

Materials on a study of the fauna, ecology and biology of leeches inhabiting bottom-land waters in the lower Dniester Valley. Pratsi Od. un. Ser.biol.nauk no.8(vol.147):123-125 '57. (MIRA 12:4)
(Dniester Valley--Leeches)

PRENDEL', A.R. [Prendel', O.R.], prof.; KORENCHEVSKAYA, G.O. [Korenchevs'ka, H.O.]

Materials on a study of bloodsucking mosquitoes in the southeastern part of the U.S.S.R. Pratsi Od. un. Ser.biol.nauk no.8 (vol.147):127-129 '57. (MIRA 12:4)
(Moldavia--Mosquitoes)
(Odessa Province--Mosquitoes)

PRENDEL', A.R. [Prendel', O.R.]; KORENCHEVSKAYA, G.A. [Korenchevs'ka, H.O.]

Bibliographic materials on the research history of the karakurt.
Pratsi Od. Un. 152 Ser. biol. nauk no.12:16-22 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

PRENDI, M.: GOKAJ, F.

AGRICULTURE

Periodical: PERPUJQESINI SOCIALISTE.

PRENDI, M. : GOKAJ, F. To fulfill the tasks that we face. p. 22.

Vol. 13, no. 2, Feb. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 5
May 1959, Unclass.

PRENEROV E.

Fuse Calculation. In Radio Engineering, No. 1:46 Jan 55

PRENEROV, EM.

A Superheterodyne Receiver. "RADIO" Ministry of Communications, #7-8:51:Aug.55

PRENEROV, I.

What kind of loud-speaker should we prefer, electrodynamic or permanent magnetic? p. 32.

RADIO. Vol. 5, no. 5, 1956

Sofiia, Bulgaria

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 6, No. 1, January 1957

PENEROV, E.

Superheterodyne receiver. p. 51.

Vol. 4, no. 7/8, 1955
RADIO
Sofiya, Bulgaria

So: Eastern European Accession Vol. 5 No. 4 April 1956

PRENEROV, E.

Prenerov, E. Computation for electric fuses. p. 46. RADIO. Sofiya. Vol. 4, no. 1, 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 11, Nov. 1955, Uncl.

PRENEROV. B.

Computation for electric fuses. p. 45.
(Radio Vol. 4, no. 1, 1955, Sofiya)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL). LC, Vol. 4, No. 11, Nov. 1955, Uncl.

B

COUNTRY : POLAND
CATEGORY : General Biology.
Individual Development. Postembryonic Development
JRNL, JOURN. : Annal., No. 5, 1959, No. 19115

AUTHOR : Preneta, Aleksandra
INST. : Jagiellony University
TITLE : The Effect of Light and Darkness upon the Development of Tadpoles.

SOURCE, PUB. : Zesz. nauk. Univ. Jagiellonsk. Seria nauk biol., 1957, No 1?, 101-123

ABSTRACT : Tadpoles were raised in an environment which was illuminated around-the-clock, in complete darkness, and in normal light conditions (control). In the 1st experimental series animals which had just hatched were used, in the 2nd series 11-day old, and in the 3rd series 4-day old tadpoles were used. In the 2nd and 3rd series control tadpoles grew and metamorphosed fastest, tadpoles kept in the dark somewhat slower, and tadpoles subjected to constant illumination still slower.

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY : POLAND
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1959, do.

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : Reversely, in the 1st series of experiments tadpoles kept in the dark grew fastest, those subjected to constant illumination slower, and the control animals still slower. In this series, metamorphosis progressed faster in tadpoles subjected to constant light, slower in control animals, and still slower in larvae kept in the dark. The obtained results point to age-determined differences in the reaction of tadpoles to light and darkness. In the opinion of the author, growth and metamorphosis differences

PRENOSIL, B.

Distr: 432c

2
1

The use of special carbonitriding liquids in Monocarb-type furnaces. Bohumil Prenosil. *Materiálový Sborník* 1958, 255-83(Pub. 1959).—A new method of carbonitriding is characterized by the use of special liquids, the components of which react mutually at the temp. of the process (800–860°) to form an atm. able to sat. the steel surface with C and N. Carbonitriding liquids on the base of Teral (turpentine 40, acetone 30, EtOH 30%) and pyridine or aniline have been developed. Optimum carbonitriding conditions were obtained from atm. contg. 0.3% N and 0.8–1.0% C. The most suitable liquid contained 60% Teral and 40% pyridine. With liquids based on pyridine, surface satn. with C and N is practically independent of the duration of the cementation; with aniline-based liquids the N and C increases content with the duration of the process. A study of the properties of the surfaces of materials treated with carbonitriding liquids shows that their properties are at least equal, if not superior to materials treated by the conventional process. Liquid carbonitriding also proves favorable from the point of view of economy as compared to other methods. The process is most reliable and yields reproducible results with respect to quality. F. H. Lieben—

S/123/62/000/020/003/007
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Přenosil, Bohumil

TITLE: Nitrocarburizing of low-alloyed steels with high carbon content

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 20, 1962, 23 - 24, abstract 20B139 ("Materiál. sb. 1960, Část 1", Státní výzkumný ústav materiálu a technol. Praha, 1960, 37 - 66, Czech; summaries in Russian and English)

TEXT: The author investigated the structure and properties of grade 14140, 15240 and 14240 steels (by ČSSR standards) which had been subjected to nitrocarburizing with the use of liquids composed of 60 - 90% Teral and 10 - 40% pyridine. Nitrocarburizing was carried out in Monocarb type furnaces at 820 - 860°C for 85 - 150 min. Six series of samples were processed. Four series were treated at 860°C and different Teral-pyridine proportions to obtain 0.2, 0.3, 0.4 and 0.6% nitrogen on the specimen surface. Two series of samples were subjected to nitrocarburizing at 840 and 820°C. The nitrogen content on their surface was 0.3%. The duration of the process was calculated in order to obtain a 0.4-mm

Card 1/3

Nitrocarburizing of low-alloyed steels with...

layer. Carbon and nitrogen in the surface layer of the steels investigated were distributed as in non-alloyed low-carbon steel. It was established that rapid heating and short holding time in austenization prior to quenching, i.e. under heating conditions of passage furnaces, changes in the nitrogen and carbon distribution can be reduced to a minimum even without a shielding atmosphere. Temperature changes in the nitrocarburizing process within a 820 - 860°C range do not noticeably affect the nature of carbon and nitrogen distribution in the surface layer. Micro-X-ray and structural analyses show that the amount of residual austenite at 0.05 mm distance from the surface, varies within 42 - 79% after initial quenching and within 38 - 78% after repeated quenching. The highest amount of residual austenite is observed in 14240 steel in the third experimental series when the nitrocarburizing process is conducted with a liquid composed of 70% Teral and 30% pyridine (the nitrogen content in the surface layer is 0.4%). The effect of tempering temperature (170 - 260°C) upon the hardness of nitrocarburized layers was studied on specimens, 40.0 mm in diameter, at up to 200 kg loads and up to 400 rpm. It was found that the wear resistance of nitrocarburized specimens was much higher than that of carburized specimens. The wear resistance is particularly high in nitrocarburized specimens after repeated quenching. Ki-

Card 2/3

Nitrocarburizing of low-alloyed steels with... S/123/62/000/020/003/007
A006/A101

netics of austenite grain growth was determined and the mechanical properties and hardenability were investigated by studying the properties of the core (base metal) of nitrocarburized specimens. Thus, steel 15240 with vanadium admixture was found to be considerably less sensitive to grain growth than steels 14140 and 14240, and steel 14240 showed higher hardenability. To investigate mechanical properties, specimens, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20 mm in diameter, were manufactured and subjected to heat treatment under the following conditions: 1) heating to 880°C, holding for 1 hour, oil cooling, tempering at 200°C for 1 hour; 2) heating to 860°C, air-cooling; 3) heating to 820°C for 30 min, oil cooling, tempering at 200°C for 1 hour. The ultimate strength did almost not change with a specimen diameter increasing to 12 mm, and decreased at a further increase of the diameter. This reduction was particularly marked in steel 15240, treated under conditions no. 2. Ductility is raised at an increased amount of residual austenite. Deformation of nitrocarburized gears was found to be below that of gas-carburized gears. There are 33 figures and 15 references.

S. Palestin

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 3/3

L 38575-66 T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/BJ

ACC NR: AP6027709 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0034/66/000/001/0070/0070

AUTHOR: Prenosil, B. (Candidate of sciences; Engineer) 47

ORG: none B

TITLE: Method for carburizing and nitriding structural steels and cast irons at low temperatures

SOURCE: Hutnicke listy, no. 1, 1966, 70

TOPIC TAGS: structural steel, cast iron, carburization, nitrification, aromatic hydrocarbon, friction loss, reaction temperature

ABSTRACT: The article is an abstract of Czechoslovak Patent Application No Class 18c, 1/74, PV 1481-65, dated 4 March 65. The invention covers low-temperature carburizing and nitriding using a mixture of ammonia and aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbons, individually or in a mixture. The reaction temperature is 550-750°C, while NH_3 dissociation is about 35% at the lower, and 85% at the upper temperature limit. The addition of hydrocarbons equals 5 - 50% by volume; the atmosphere may contain oxygen. The method is suitable for the treatment of cog wheels, and where great resistance to friction losses is desired. [JPRS: 34,519]

SUB CODE: 11, 07 / SUBM DATE: 04Mar65

Card 1/1

L 18512-66 EWA(d)/EWP(t) LIP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6010259 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0034/65/000/003/0220/0220

AUTHOR: Pavlik, J.; Hubalek, J. (Engineer); Prenosil, B. (Engineer; Candidate of sciences)

ORG: none

TITLE: Fine grain steel containing titanium

SOURCE: Hutnicke listy, no. 3, 1965, 220

TOPIC TAGS: steel, metal test, alloy steel, metal grain structure, titanium, titanium steel

ABSTRACT: The article is an abstract of Czechoslovak Patent application No Class 40b 39/26, PV 2061-64, dated 9 April 1964. The subject of the invention is a modification of the method for steel analysis based on Mn and Cr, and containing Ti. Such steels may contain 1.0 - 1.3% Cr, 0.8 - 1.1% Mn, 0.17 - 0.32% C; further they can be chrome-nickel cementation steels, nickel cementation steels, Cr-Mn-Mo containing steels, and Cr-Mo conataining steels with Ti added to obtain fine grain and good machining properties. The substance of the invention is the maintaining of Ti in the limits of 0.1 - 0.08%. The steels maintain even after a cementation cycle a satisfactorily fine austenitic grain, and can be cooled directly from cementation temperature to quench temperature. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 11 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

PRENOSIL, B.

Dependence of nitrogen content on the amount of carbon in carbonitrided cases. p. 222.
(Hutnicke Listy, Vol. 12, no. 3, March 1957. Brno, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 6, June 1957. Uncl.

Z/032/61/011/002/009/013
E073/E335

AUTHOR: Přenosil, B.

TITLE: Investigation of the Properties of Fine-grain Chromium-manganese-titanium Case-hardening Steels

PERIODICAL: Strojírenství, 1961, Vol. 11, No. 2, p. 153

TEXT: The results of investigation of the properties of the Cr-Mn-Ti steels 18ChGT and 30ChGT are given in the report. The properties of the core, of the case-hardened layer and particularly the properties of the entire case-hardened system were studied (bending strength and toughness of rods and pinions, resistance to alternating stresses of rods with and without notches). The influence of the depth of the layer, the degree of carbon saturation, of the carburisation temperature and heat-treatment after carburisation were determined.
1960, Prague: SVÚMT Z-60-836.
(Note: this is a complete translation.)

Card 1/1

SALEK, M.; LOMSKY, J.; PRENOSIL, J.

Contribution to the problem of postoperative duodenal fistulae.
Rozhl. chir. 44 no.12:811-816 D '65.

1. Chirurgicke oddeleni Ustavu narodniho zdravi v Ceskem Brode (vedouci MUDr. M. Salek), Chirurgicka zakladna UDL v praze (prednosta prof. dr. J. Knobloch, DrSc.), Onkologicky ustav v Praze 8 a radiologicka katedra UDl v Praze (reditel ustavu a vedouci katedry MUDr. F. Vadura).

Z/032/61/011/002/013/013
E073/E335

AUTHOR: Přenosil, B.

TITLE: Investigation of Sulphonitrided Layers with a High Resistance to Seizing

PERIODICAL: Strojírenství, 1961, Vol. 11, No. 2, p. 154

TEXT: Overall research report giving results of investigations of layers treated in gas atmospheres and also the main results of two further partial problems. On the basis of the achieved results, the overall theoretical and practical knowledge is derived and conclusions are drawn. First, the required knowledge was obtained on the composition and the structure of layers from known media in association with their friction properties and on the basis of this knowledge the research was concentrated on determining media with optimum friction properties.
1960, Prague: SVÚMT Z-60-845
(Note: this is a complete translation.)

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36180
Z/034/62/000/005/003/007
E073/E535

1,1800

AUTHOR: Prenosil, B., Engineer

TITLE: Method of chemical-heat treatment of metals, particularly of iron alloys.
Patent Application Class 18c, 3/25, PV 4507-60 dated July 14, 1960

PERIODICAL: Hutnické listy, no.6, 1962, 367

TEXT: As a result of the treatment, a diffusion layer, resistant to seizing and wear, is formed on the surface of the metal which is enriched with aluminium, nitrogen or possibly sulphur, selenium or tellurium. The subject matter of the invention is that, during the chemical-heat treatment, the surface is saturated at the same time with oxygen. According to a cited example, "behanite" treated in an atmosphere of ammonia and hydrogen sulphide seizes on applying a pressure of 20 kg/cm^2 but "behanite" treated in accordance with the invention in an atmosphere containing also oxygen seized only at a pressure of 50 kg/cm^2.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation]

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Z/032/62/000/002/001/003
E112/E235

IP 1151

AUTHOR: Přenosil, B., Engineer

TITLE: Nitriding of chromium steels

PERIODICAL: Strojírenství, no.2, 1962, 101-111

TEXT: The nitrogen case-hardening of high-chromium-content steels presents special problems: the steels are coated with a passivating film of chromium oxides which are not reducible in the nitrogenous atmosphere and are impervious to the diffusion of nitrogen into the substratum. Various methods to remove the oxide films (depassivation) or to prevent their formation were investigated in preliminary experiments with a Czechoslovak chromium steel AKVS, of the following composition: C - max.0.12% Mn = max. 0,2%, Si = max. 1%, Cr = 17-20%, Ni = 8-11%. List of tests: 1) Depositing of thin Cu-film from an alkaline solution after preliminary immersion in a hot bath of 10% H_2SO_4. Results unsatisfactory. 2) Treatment with phosphoric acid: depassivation inconsistent. On nitriding, areas of hardness (H = 850) alternated with unhardened areas (H = 300 and less). 3) Depassivation, immediately before nitriding, with: a) hot. 10% H_2SO_4

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Nitriding of chromium steels

b) 25% HNO_2 + 75% HCl, c) 25% HNO_3 +60% HCl + 15% HF, d) acid potassium fluoride. Results were negative, with the exception of treatment c) which gave isolated islets of hardness 4). Coating with a 25% suspension of titanium hydride in nitrocellulose lacquer or in chlorinated rubber. (This method is subject matter of a Czechoslovak patent). The passivation effect in nitrocellulose was insufficient, but considerably improved results were obtained with chlorinated rubber. The latter, however, is a passivating agent on its own, due to liberation of HCl and Cl_2 at the temperature of nitridation. It is assumed, nevertheless, that titanium hydride and chlorinated rubber produce a synergic effect. Results were inconsistent, excellent standards of hardness being obtained only in 40% of the tested cases. Inconsistencies are explained by the effect of atmospheric moisture. No hardening occurred when atmospheric moisture was of the order of 0.25%. 5) Nitriding in presence of carbon tetrachloride vapours. This method gave excellent results.

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Nitriding of chromium steels

It is based on the idea of saturating the nitriding agent (NH_3) with a depassivator, which is inert at room temperature and which liberates HCl or Cl_2 under the temperature conditions (approx. 580°C) of nitriding. The method is described in detail, particular attention being paid to the following points: 1) Establishing optimal concentration of CCl_4. It is now recommended to pass 1/300 of the incoming ammonia through a column of CCl_4. Higher concentrations cause corrosion and block the outlet tubings with NH_4Cl. 2). Study of effects of time, temperature, degree of dissociation of NH_3 and atmospheric moisture on depassivation. Results indicated that 1 hours' initial treatment with CCl_4 (out of the 24 hours total nitridation period) was adequate. It was also found that within practical limits, the process was independent of atmospheric moisture. At 580°C, the degree of hardening was found to be independent, within a range of 20-40%, of the degree of dissociation of the ammonia. 3) Study of distribution of hardness, kinetics of layer formation and structure of hardened layers. The rate of growth of the layers was found to be a parabolic

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